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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/859,484	05/18/2001	Hideo Shibahara	01FN008US	4513

466 7590 10/24/2003

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ARLINGTON, VA 22202

EXAMINER
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QI, ZHI QIANG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2871

DATE MAILED: 10/24/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/859,484

Applicant(s)

SHIBAHARA ET AL.

Examiner

Mike Qi

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 September 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 2,3,5,6,8,9,11 and 12 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4,7 and 10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 9/24/03.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 4, 7 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant admitted prior art (AAPA) in view of US 6,429,918 (Choi et al) and US 6,281,953 (Lee et al).

Claim 1, AAPA discloses (page 1, line 13 – page 8, line 8; Figs.3-5) a conventional IPS mode liquid crystal display structure comprising:

- a first transparent substrate (1) including: a plurality of gate lines (6) and a plurality of drain lines (5) formed on the substrate (1); thin film transistors (TFT 4) being connected to the gate lines (6) and the drain lines (5); pixel electrodes (3) being formed within the pixel region enclosed with an adjacent pair of the gate lines (6) and an adjacent pair of the drain lines (5), and connected to the TFT (4); and common electrodes (2) developing an electric field within each of the pixel regions between the pixel electrode and itself;
- a second transparent substrate (14) opposing to the first substrate (1) including: color layers (12) provided for each of the pixel regions;
- a black matrix layer (13) overlapping the gate lines (6) and the drain lines (5);

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- liquid crystal (10) provided in a space between the first substrate (1) and the second substrate (14).

AAPA does not expressly disclose that the color layer being spaced apart from the gate lines and the drain lines when seen on a plane, i.e., the color layers do not overlap the gate lines and the drain lines; and the black matrix layer and the drain lines (or gate lines) constituting direct capacitive coupling free from any electrode therebetween.

However, Choi discloses (col.3, line 60 – col.5, line 64; Figs.2-3) that the color filters (34) are formed at both sides of a sub-pixel defined by the black matrix (33), and the color filters (34) do not overlap the data line (13). According to the Fig.2, the gate lines (11) are extended in the x direction and the data lines (13) are extended in y direction, thereby defining sub-pixels, such that the color filters (34) do not overlap the gate lines (11) and the data lines (13).

Choi indicates (col.5, lines 25-64) that such structure would reduce the light leakage, and the parasitic electric field generating region is shield by the black matrix (33), and there is no influence at leakage current. Therefore, such structure would reduce the vertical parasitic electric field, and increase the contrast.

As seen in Figure 3 of Choi, shielding electrode (37) is between black matrix (33) and drain line (13).

However, Lee discloses (col.3, line 49 – col.6, line 21: Fig.3D) that a structure of a liquid crystal display device in which the black matrix layer (41) and the gate line (22) (same as the drain line 27) constituting direct capacitive coupling free from any

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electrode therebetween, and such liquid crystal display structure having high aperture and high transmittance.

Since such liquid crystal display structure has high aperture and high transmittance.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to arrange the color layers do not overlap the gate lines and data lines as claimed in claim 1 for reducing the vertical parasitic electric field and achieving high aperture and high transmittance.

Claim 4, AAPA discloses (page 21, lines 1-16) that according to the reference JP 5-249436, the driving method for the liquid crystal display is using a driving circuit to apply voltage to each pixel while inverting the polarities of the applied voltage between the odd-numbered gate lines and even-numbered gate lines, i.e., per scanning cycle, and that is a dot inversion driving method, and the same driving is carried frame by frame, so that the applied voltage is averaged for all the display pixels, thereby suppressing the flickers.

Claims 7 and 10, each of the pixel electrodes and the common electrodes is of a comb-teeth-wise shape that is conventional structure of an IPS mode liquid crystal display device, and AAPA discloses (page 1, lines 25-29; page 4, lines 13-14; Figs.3-5) the IPS mode liquid crystal display having comb-teeth-wise shape pixel electrode (3) and common electrode (2) in each pixel.

***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments filed on Sep.17, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's **only** arguments are as follows:

1) The references do not teach or suggest a black matrix layer and drain layer constituting direct capacitive coupling free from any electrode therebetween, and the teaching of the reference Choi includes a shielding electrode between the black matrix and the drain lines.

Examiner's responses to Applicant's **only** arguments are as follows:

1) The reference Choi (in Fig.3) discloses a shielding electrode (37) is between black matrix (33) and drain line (13). However, the reference Lee discloses (col.3, line 49 – col.6, line 21: Fig.3D) that a structure of a liquid crystal display device in which the black matrix layer (41) and the gate line (22) (same as the drain line 27) constituting direct capacitive coupling free from any electrode therebetween, and such liquid crystal display structure having high aperture and high transmittance. According to the prior art of record, such as US 5,959,708 (Lee et al) (Fig.1) and US 6,411,360 (Matsuyama et al) (Fig.17), also discloses a structure of a liquid crystal display device in which the black matrix layer and the gate line (or data line) constituting direct capacitive coupling free from any electrode therebetween, and such liquid crystal display structure is a conventional structure of a liquid crystal display.

***Conclusion***

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.


5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mike Qi whose telephone number is (703) 308-6213.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

Mike Qi  
October 14, 2003

  
JOANTON  
PRIMARY EXAMINER